

SUPREME COURT—MONDAY

SPENDING V. SMITH.
This was a motion, upon leave reserved, for the entry of a nonsuit.
Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., appeared in support of the motion, and the Attorney-General opposed it.
The action was an ejectment by a landlord against his tenant. The verdict had been taken for the plaintiff, subject to a nonsuit. The notes of the learned Judge (Mr. Justice Threlfall) before whom

which would have taken effect

day), at 10 o'clock.

APPEAL CASES.—As there are only three criminal cases to be disposed of to-morrow, the Chairman informed the Court that he will commence hearing the appeal cases which were postponed in the last session, after the criminal business was disposed of and that he would adjourn the Court on Wednesday next, 31 Tuesday, the 3rd January, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the trying of all, or any appeals against the City Assessment Rate.

MONDAY.
Commissioner of Insolvent Estate
John. H. ...

Charles Lyons, found guilty of unlawfully destroying pumpkin
other plants, of the value of \$60., the property of James
Moran, of Burwood, was sentenced to pay the amount of
\$20., or to be imprisoned three days.
Three persons were fined 10s. each on conviction of having
allowed cattle, their property, to stray at large in public places.
Two cases for wages were heard, and orders made for the
pounds claimed.

...the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. T. H. Airy, John Pastorick, Paulo Sylve

place and the where the next ploughing match
 and be held, to determine the description of
 the prize, to appoint the judges and the prize to
 be awarded, &c.,—he requested Mr. Good, the honorary
 secretary, to read the proceedings of the two former meetings,
 as being done, and the minutes confirmed. Mr. Good stated
 that he had in hand as treasurer, £33 10s. Messrs. Stranger and
 Moffat then handed in £2 15s., and Messrs. Tansett and Turn-
 bull £2 10s., which they had collected. Several gentlemen pre-

committee to make all the arrangements for costs of the meeting," which was agreed to, and

THE MARINE CABLE.—The *Cornwall Chronicle*, of 14th instant, publishes the following telegram from Mr. Savage, dated King's and, 13th December:—"Can recover end at Victoria Cove connected steamer. Nine miles of cable paid out. Having commenced under-running outside the buoy, and about two hundred fathoms laid along the Beach. Under-run four miles out from the buoy. Laid it about one and a-half miles north of Natarung. Wind blowing hard from the west. Hope to complete the season's work in the range of this unusual visitation."

the neglected and disgraceful condition of

ception, rendered the voice of the people of the extension of patronage to newspaper proprietors and managers, and has enforced obedience, or bribed for the suppression of the truth, by pecuniary pressure or by the extension of pecuniary assistance.

...a system under which Kennedy's and other
...promotions were made that is fou
...great many more Indian ...

Apologising for trespassing on your space, on the ground the urgency of the subject,

self, in yesterday's **HERALD**, in justice you brought the same source a reply. I am,

vice of the Council, I, as returning-officer, called upon the citizens to nominate fellow citizens within the meaning of the Act for election. The gentlemen nominated and returned are most unquestionably blameless, and yet the members of such great civic experience (the member for West Sydney) whose experience and advice should be given to avert such a crisis, originates it! The Alderman anxious to secure position should have taken the time to

investigates proceedings, and actually makes the case for the Supreme Court for the prosecution of the

I would respectfully suggest that the beginning of the year would be a very suitable time to alter the hours of the

factory in misrepresentation respecting the
manufactory, in a letter which appeared
last Monday. The anonymous letter

the establishment of the Cotton Association, a prospectus of which appeared in the *Herald* of the 2nd ultimo, and which undoubtedly will prove, with good management, a most profitable undertaking; there is further a prospectus advertised in the *North Australian* of the 22nd November, of a weekly newspaper to be published in Maryborough, in the month of

inconvenience in not having a local
our interests, and affording the

diploma. These were forwarded to the French Ambassador in London, who transmitted them to Lord J. Russell on the 1st September; and on the 14th they were forwarded, by the Board of Trade, to the Collector of Customs here, for presentation to Captain Leemex. On Saturday last, Mr. Duncan handed the medals to Captain Leemex.

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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 19.

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SYDNEY HEADS.

Dec. 19. 10 a.m. 11 a.m. 12 a.m. 1 p.m. 2 p.m. 3 p.m. 4 p.m. 5 p.m. 6 p.m. 7 p.m. 8 p.m. 9 p.m. 10 p.m. 11 p.m. 12 p.m.

DIARY.

Dec. 19. 10 a.m. 11 a.m. 12 a.m. 1 p.m. 2 p.m. 3 p.m. 4 p.m. 5 p.m. 6 p.m. 7 p.m. 8 p.m. 9 p.m. 10 p.m. 11 p.m. 12 p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

What is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.

STREET MORNING HERALD are requested to forward their quarterly statements of accounts previous to the 20th instant, December, 1880.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1880.

THE AMENDED MOTION OF MR. PARKES UPON THE STATE OF THE MAGISTRACY.

The amended motion of Mr. PARKES upon the state of the Magistracy is among the most urgent and important presented to the Assembly. We hope, adopted by the Ministry as it was, it will not be forgotten. The House decided by a large majority that the present Bench has lost the confidence of the country, and that it is necessary to issue a new Commission without delay. If there is any truth in the motion, any propriety in the amendment by Mr. PARKES, the most sacred interests of the people are in hourly jeopardy. The poor, the unprotected, and the defenceless are exposed to the ignorance and violence of mean and unprincipled magistrates. If they suffer, there is no redress, because when the Bench becomes corrupt, it can generally meet on the threshold any complaint of resistance. Men feel that they have wrong done to them, but they feel also that an immense distance separates them from the higher courts, even if the powers of those courts have ever been known to them. They look upon the magistrates of the interior as irresponsible tyrants, allied with a power capable of securing to them immunity, and that thus men have no chance against wrong, however clear or however bitter it may be. It is all very fine to talk of opening the avenues of distinction and authority, to men of humble origin and mean attainments. According to Mr. ROBERTSON'S doctrine, there is no station from which the selection can be made so servile but that it may be defended by past precedents. Such may be the defence of politicians. Yet there is no poor man in the country but feels himself humiliated when his case is actually under the adjudication of justices whom he cannot look up to—whom, probably, he has good reason to despise.

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO LISTEN TO SOME OF THE SPEECHES DELIVERED AT THE DISCUSSION OF MR. PARKES'S MOTION WITHOUT DISGUST.

Are we to be prevented from complaining of facts beyond dispute and most damaging to the administration of justice, because, in pursuing these facts to their origin, it is possible that the respectable Mr. ROBERTSON and his colleagues will be damaged? No sooner is any crying abuse presented to the public view than up starts some relic of the most corrupt administration that ever sat within the walls of the House. And what is the line of vindication? Always some appeal to the past alleged misdeeds of Governors whom we have long ceased to have any interest in public affairs; some coarse allusions to personal interests, which could never suggest themselves to any mind having a proper sense of the limits of fair debate. How easy would it be for the persons assailed, were they disposed to imitate such an example, to rake up from the obscurity of the past, the social history and personal conduct of some who are now loud, insolent, and mendacious, full of abuse of everything above or independent of themselves.

SUCH, HOWEVER, IS THE CONDITION OF THE MAGISTRACY THAT ALL PERSONAL INTERESTS ARE LOST SIGHT OF BY THE PUBLIC IN THE IMMENSITY OF THE EVIL BY WHICH THE COLONY IS DEPRESSED.

The House did not demand particular illustrations in order to confirm the resolutions submitted for its adoption. Every man had privately expressed his indignation and contempt at the gross abuse of the high prerogative of the Crown; every man felt that the appointments to the Bench had been made for the most corrupt considerations. We fear there are too many whose consciences would not permit them to push home particular accusations lest they should recoil upon themselves. The notorious case of KENNEDY is not yet explained and can never be excused. It matters not how that name got into the list of candidates, whether it was by a hoax—as was the first ingenious representation of Mr. ROBERTSON—for the purpose of degrading the COWPER Ministry, or whether it was the result of some chance melody in the office. The fact stands out, that magistrates are appointed whose names and residences are unknown to those who appoint them. When was the pencil mark of Mr. COWPER made denying his share in the nomination of this man? Before or after the issue of the Commission? Before or after the letter appeared disclosing the fact that a hired servant had been raised to the administration of the law; a servant, too, whom education and position have not raised in the slightest degree above persons in a similar employment?

TO US IT SEEMS INCREDIBLE THAT THE DANIEL KENNEDY NOMINATION SHOULD BE ANY OTHER THAN THE MAN WHO RECEIVED DANIEL KENNEDY EXCEPTING THOSE WHO HAVE THOUGHT OF SUCH A MAN, OR EVEN KNOWN OF HIS EXISTENCE, HAD THERE NOT BEEN SOME GIVEN BY THE PARTIES BY WHOM HE WAS NOMINATED? THE HOAX THEORY WAS BETTER THAN THIS. HOWEVER IT MAY BE, ONE THING IS PERFECTLY CLEAR—THAT THE APPOINTMENTS TO THE BENCH HAVE BEEN MADE WITH THE MOST RANDALOUS NEGLECT. THE EXAMPLE OF ISSUING COMMISSIONS BY MR. PARKER TO PERSONS DEAD IS NOTHING TO THE POINT. A MAN WHOSE NAME HAS BEEN ON THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE, AND AGAINST WHOSE CHARACTER NOTHING HAS APPEARED, WILL NOT BE GAZETTED AGAIN BY THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF HIS DECEASE.

BUT THIS IS TO BE COMPARED WITH THE SELECTION OF NEW MEN—THEIR FIRST APPOINTMENT?

We hope Mr. FORSTER will redeem the pledge he has given. His tenure of office may be short. That cloud of resentment and disappointment which has so often seemed to hover over him and prove fatal to his Government, may not, however, fancy he can escape by dallying with the difficulty which surrounds him. Let him meet the corruption and inexperience of the defenders of the present

MAGISTRACY BY BOLD AND DECISIVE ACTION.

There are principles laid down and accepted by the House, and commended to common sense, which will at once guide his deliberations. No man should be appointed who is not required for the administration of justice. No man should hold office who is not in an independent position. No man should sit upon the Bench who is known to be connected with interests which the Bench is appointed to regulate and control—such as the licensing of public houses. No man should be permitted to administer justice to others who have ever shown a flagrant disregard of it in his own private life.

IF THOSE PRINCIPLES ARE ADOPTED THE LIST OF MAGISTRATES WILL BE GREATLY REDUCED. NO DOUBT VIOLENT OPPOSITION AND EXCITEMENT WILL ENSUE, BUT NEVERTHELESS THE MINISTRY WILL HAVE REDEEMED ONE OF ITS MOST SACRED PROMISES.

Let us have at any rate security that the poor and defenceless shall have justice administered—that the Bench shall not be a conspiracy against the very order and decency they are appointed to guard; that the police shall not be afraid of denouncing the crimes of which they are witnesses, lest they should offend the sensibilities of the magistrates. Greatly as we are opposed to the election of the magistracy Bench by universal suffrage, we should still have more confidence in the character of those who are selected by the people than in men whose sole title to distinction is, that they have served the purposes of Government in an election. We say it is notorious in the House that magistrates are appointed for the purpose of rewarding their services to the successful candidates. In some cases they have sought this honour, not from any desire to administer justice to others, but for the purpose of securing themselves against the power of a corrupt Bench by having a voice in its deliberations.

ONE OF THE REMEDIES PROPOUNDED FOR THE PACIFICATION OF INDIA HAS BEEN BY PROMOTING WHAT IS CALLED ITS COLONIZATION, USING THAT TERM IN A SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT SENSE FROM THAT IN WHICH IT IS ORDINARILY EMPLOYED.

India cannot be colonised as America and Australia have been. It is not a waste territory needing to be cleared and utilised. The colonisation of those new worlds which Anglo-Saxon industry has opened up to commerce has been the colonisation of labour. Labour has been the great magician which has turned forests into farms, and reared cities in the wilderness. The wealth that is now observable there is mostly the product of this industry, for the amount that has been imported to aid the work bears but a small proportion to the whole of the accumulation.

BUT INDIA IS NOT A DESOLATE WASTE, AND NEEDS NO IMMIGRATION OF LABOUR. IT SWARMS ALREADY WITH A POPULATION INURED TO THE CLIMATE AND ATTACHED TO THE SOIL.

What is wanted is the colonisation of capital, and the scientific appliances which have been the fruits of western civilisation. The basis of the social edifice is laid, broadly enough—it is the superstructure that is needed. To make India as prosperous and productive as it might be, requires a judicious alliance between the enterprise and skill of the West and the patient industry of the East. Had the climate of India been less unfavourable to European constitutions, there would long ago have been a large class of permanent settlers—old civil and military servants would have remained in the country where they had spent so large a portion of their lives, and commercial adventurers would have been tempted to the same course. But, as it is, every one stays as short a time as possible in India, and escapes to a more endurable climate as soon as a pension or a fortune has been secured.

BUT INDIA IS A COUNTRY OF MOUNTAINS AS WELL AS A COUNTRY OF PLAINS, AND POSSESSES, THEREFORE, GREAT VARIETIES OF CLIMATE.

The resources and advantages of the hill districts have been much more investigated of late years, and sanatoriums have been erected for troops and civilians to reinvigorate their constitutions. The elevated districts being naturally the most inaccessible, in the first instance, have been the least completely understood as to their capabilities, both by natives and Europeans. But it is now loudly asserted by one class of Indian reformers that they present a fine and wide sphere for settlement to European capitalists, who might, with great advantage, to themselves and to the country, introduce the plantation system. This would inoculate the country with a permanent European element, and attach to the soil the superior race, who have hitherto been only rapacious visitors.

A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SUBJECT.

The report has been published, and though it does not assume the responsibility of any decisive recommendation, it presents a great deal of evidence highly favourable to the project of colonisation.

CLIMATES, SUITABLE TO EUROPEAN CONSTITUTIONS, ARE FOUND ON THE SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, ON THE NEIGHBORHOOD, AND ON OTHER HILLY RANGES IN THE SOUTH, WHICH HAVE AS YET BEEN INSUFFICIENTLY EXPLORED.

India is not mountainous merely in one particular locality. It possesses one great range along its northern boundary, and another running all down its western side; so that along its whole length, and in its whole breadth, a chain of European colonies, at an elevation of four thousand feet above the sea level, the climate is pleasant. At the eastern end of the range there is a superabundance of rain—a discomfort which is not experienced further west. The natives of these districts are not only willing but eager to take employment under European cultivators. The settlement of Darjeeling in Sikkim, about three hundred miles north of Calcutta, doubled its population in two years, from the readiness of the natives to flock thither for employment.

NOR ARE THESE HILLY SIDES BARREN; ON THE CONTRARY, THEY ARE SINGULARLY FERTILE, AND WILL REPLY JUDICIOUS CULTIVATION.

In Assam and Cachia (on the Cossya hills, 5000 feet in height) the tea plant has been most successfully cultivated. The produce of this district bids fair to take the trade of Central Asia away from China, and there seems to be indefinite scope for its cultivation. It is a branch of the cultivators of the reach of the poorest class of cultivators who abound in India, because it requires the lapse of two or three years before any returns are obtained. But to a capitalist planter, who can afford to wait, the profits are large and sure. Coffee is another marketable article of produce, and that grown on the slopes of the Neigherries is highly valued in the London market. Cotton also may be indefinitely produced, besides wheat and other cereals, as well as flax and hemp. The mineral resources of the hills also offer scope for protected industry and mechanical skill.

THE TWO GREAT WANTS OF THE HILLY DISTRICTS, AND WHICH MUST BE SUPPLIED IF THEIR RESOURCES ARE TO BE DEVELOPED, ARE GOOD ROADS AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

And either as public works or joint-stock enterprises, these would be forthcoming, in proportion as colonisation proved itself to be prosperous. The two would go hand in hand, and advance together. Settlements would multiply the demands for, and the construction of, roads and canals, and these in their turn would promote settlement.

TO INDUCE PLANTERS TO GO TO WORK, THE TENURE OF LAND REQUIRES REVISION.

In India the Government is the great landlord, and the revenue of the country is mainly made up of rent. This is alien to European ideas, where a freehold tenure is that which has the greatest claims. There are some tracts of land suitable for cultivation, which are still wild, and which the Government might sell or grant to those who would at once make plantations. And in those cases where the land is now under rent, it is suggested that the land tax might be made redeemable, and the tenancy turned into a freehold. This is a point, however, on which Indian economists are greatly at variance with one another; some upholding the Government proprietorship of land as a great advantage, others denouncing it as a standing curse, and as a barrier to all improvement. It was the custom under the native administrations, and one to which the conquerors have adopted themselves as best they could, though it must be confessed rather clumsily. And it is interwoven with the whole system of finance, and with the habits of the people, that a social revolution must be brought about before it can be made finally to disappear. But, if a beginning is made with the lands of the European cultivators, it may be gradually extended to those held by the natives. And a new epoch of commercial prosperity—if such is to dawn—may open up such new and adequate sources of public revenue, as to admit of an entire change in the system of Indian taxation.

CEYLON PROSPERS UNDER THE PLANTATION SYSTEM, SO DOES MAURITIUS, SO DOES JAVA, SO DO SOME OF THE WEST INDIES ISLANDS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN RUINED UNDER IMPROPER TREATMENT.

Why, it is asked, should India be incapable of participating in this sort of prosperity? If the question can be satisfactorily answered, there can be no doubt but that the settlement of a European landlord population, would greatly consolidate British power in India, and tend to concentrate in that country much of the commerce of the continent of countries.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] Monday, 7.30 p.m.

The Mails sailed at 2.30, full of passengers; she has on board 413,000 specie and 6896 ounces gold.

The City of Sydney sailed for Sydney, with 15,688 ounces gold.

Important auction sales were held to-day. The Zaka's cargo of Malaga fruit was sold as follows:—Muscatels, half boxes, at 54d.; quarters, 61d.; eighth, at 61d.

Chilian flour, 41s.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

The accounts received from the party of His Excellency Sir R. G. Macdonnell, who is following in the footsteps of the explorers of the north, into Major Warburton's country, state that they were enduring great privations, owing to the scarcity of fresh water; the Governor and some of his suite being unable to converse through swelling of the tongue. Cattle are perishing there in great numbers, for want of grass and water.

The Orient takes a considerable quantity of flour to the Cape of Good Hope. She sails on the 24th instant for London, calling at the Cape.

The Omco sailed for Melbourne on Saturday, at 6 p.m., with a large cargo of fruit, wool, and copper.

The cargo of the Mary Smith, just arrived from Singapore, consists of sugar, sago, pepper, and cedar-planks. The plants will be offered for sale to-morrow.

No transactions to-day in flour, and little wheat coming in, although the demand is brisk.

The Maita's mail will close to-morrow (Tuesday), at noon.

Weather oppressively hot. Thermometer 114 in the shade.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS—THIS DAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION. The Minister for Public Works to move, That the Standing Orders be amended so as to enable the Government to make any necessary amendments to the Bill, in the House of Representatives, during the present sitting, the Crown Lands Bill, and the Bill for the amendment of the Crown Lands Bill.

NOTICE OF MOTION—THIS DAY. The Minister for Public Works to move, That the Standing Orders be amended so as to enable the Government to make any necessary amendments to the Bill, in the House of Representatives, during the present sitting, the Crown Lands Bill, and the Bill for the amendment of the Crown Lands Bill.

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GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDER OF THE DAY. The Minister for Public Works to move, That the Standing Orders be amended so as to enable the Government to make any necessary amendments

To close entry

THURSDAY 2nd December.
To Furniture Grocers, Painted, &c.
To Sporting Men.
Serious Furniture and Stoves, Plated Ware
Oil Paintings, Dining-room Furniture
Brilliantly-bound Gun-Grass Piano-fortes, &c. of various, by
Broadwood and Son, London
Superior Harmonium, with Four Stops
Fine Double-barrelled Gun, Single-barrelled Gun, Square
Rifles, Deane, Adams, and Dyer's.

PURKIS and **LAMBERT** have received instructions from George Thornton, Esq., who is removing to Darling Point, to sell by auction, at his residence, 38, Cumberland-street, on **FRIDAY**, at 2 o'clock, the following property, to-wit:—

| | | |
|--|----------|-----------|
| infant, is 11 1/2'clock. | see same | WEDNESDAY |
| A portion of furniture, inconvenient and unnecessary to remove, as follows:— | | |
| Hot stands, hall lamp, floorcloth. | HALL, | 7 bags |
| | LIBRARY, | |
| 100 table and cover | | 5 bags |
| Office desk with pigeon holes | | 5 ditto |
| Chiffonier, engravings | | |

| | | |
|--------|---|-------------------------|
| French | Large size Brussels carpet. | 4 hogsh |
| white | DINING-ROOM, Harmonium, with four stops, fine-tuned Music stool, musical boxes, 6 and 8 tones | 5 quarters 200 cases |
| band, | Large size telescopic dining table, with extra leaves Superior dining-room chairs, covered in leather, very massive | 10 hogsh 169 cases |
| | Easy chair, with spring seat | |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Bronze three-light chandelier | |
| Oil paintings, window curtains, poles, &c. | 300 cases or |
| Set (four) of the best Sheffield plated dinner-ware, one of | 100 half cts |
| the handmaiden sets in the colony | |
| 12 dozen of the finest southern and back | |
| Savoyier rifle, in mahogany case, by Egg | 50 cases |
| Tyrollean rifle | |
| Muske rifle, with fowling-piece barrel, in mahogany case | |
| Well known elastic iron foot | V over 468 |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Deane, Adams, and Deane's Springfield | 5 high |
| Colt's revolver, full size | 2 |
| Ditto ditto, second s's | 1 over 570 |
| Also, on account of whom it may concern, | 2 quart |
| Double-barrelled gun, by Baker, in mahogany case, with leather covering apparatus, complete (one of the best guns in the colony) | VDMK in 500 cases |
| Superior rifle (by Westley Richards), in mahogany case | 500 cases |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Dean, Adams, and Dean's revolver | 100 cents |
| Fine gold watch and chain | 100 cents |
| Glass and earthenware | 50 cents |
| Moderator and pe a-tal lamps | 50 cents |
| Saddle bags, opossum rug | 50 cents |
| Knife grinders, stair carpet and rods. | Further |
| DRAWING-ROOM. | |
| Superior pattern and large size velvet pile carpet, nearly new. | |

Ornate cloth
Brilliant-toned semi-grand pianoforte, 64 octaves, by
Broadwood and Sons, one of the best instruments in
the colony
Violin, clarinet
Drawing-room chairs, covered in taboret
Pair of elegant ottomans, covered in satin damask
Walnut whittoria, sundry music

Two saddles
Set of double carriage harness, plated
Set of ditto ditto, ditto
Sundry lot of harness
Superior hooded carriage, for one or two horses, with
pole and shafts complete
London-built shaft horse gig

BOW
with
FRIDAY.
The
now

PURKIS and **LAMBERT** have received instructions from the importers to sell by auc-

An invoice of gold and plated jewelry, consisting of
Silver hunting lever and vertical watches
Gold rings, gold guards
Plated brooches, bracelets. Also,
One case of
Compasses, without sundials
Miscellaneous Chinese gold pieces

Marine and sports telescopes;
Superior night and day and other telescopes by
Dolland.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 6th December.
In the transient Retail of John A. Mathews.
By order of Adam Wilson, Esq., Official Assignee.

PURKIS and **LAMBERT** have received instructions from Adam Wilson, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on **SATURDAY**, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

1 case chairs,
1 large table
1 small table

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| with Bank 1869, | 3 sets pigeon holes Chest drawers, map Pictures, thermometer Washstand, musical box Iron safe Fender and fire-irons Inkstand, candlesticks Eight-day clock | limits of factory upon ins Unavoid |
|-----------------------|---|---|

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 3 cases brandy | Denham |
| 1 case old tom | Denham |
| Three-bushel bags | Kilbane |
| Wolgarin, dry, pailley | For |
| Old saddle, &c. | Bonded |
| Terms, cash. | John |
| Unredeemed Pledges. | Be |

MR. H. D. LOCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets,
Unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. R. Cohen, pawnbroker, of Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street, as advertised in the HERALD of the 16th and 17th instant, comprising watches, jewellery, clothing, and sundries.
Terms cash. No reserve.

PRITCHARD and **WILLIAMS** will sell by auction, in lots,
30 fat lambs
40 ditto pigs

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by
auction, in lots,

Consignments of the above produce.
Terms, cash.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by
auction, on the Market Wharf, this Day,
at 2 o'clock,
1500 feet measured D. W. hardwood, as Under;

2000 six-foot pilings, very superior, ex Rotterdam
1000 very superior posts and rails
30,000 of forest oak shingles, ex Thoma.
Terra. cash. No reserve.

The entire cargo of the Chamorro, from the Mauritius.
For Positive Sale
At the City Mart, 364, George-street, on THURSDAY
24th December, commencing

Royal Snowdrop Lily Crystals
Light Rich Grainy Counter Sugar
Bold Yellow Crystals
Rich Graining Yellow Mauritius Counter Sugars
Yellow and Dark Grainy Ration Sugars
Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers,
Speculators, Shippers, and the Trade generally.
The above cargo has been selected from the new crop

by a house at the Mastrina, will conform with the requirements of this market, and will be found upon inspection one of the best assorted cargoes that has been offered in this market for some time past.

☞ The whole of the bags will be delivered in the most perfect order, the cargo being discharged without the use of hooks.

DOWDEN and THREKELD have re-

Received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

The entire cargo of Mauritius sugars, or Chama, just landed in the most perfect condition, the whole of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, comprising

No. 1.—Bras Rivage, 525 bags bold yellow crystals

2.—Cote d'Or, 688 ditto light yellow canner

No. 1.—Melville, 141, ditto rich light counter ditto
2.—Belle Alliance, 119 ditto bold rich grainy sugar
3.—Fredericks, 223 ditto very fine white counter sugar
4.—Clemencia, 417 ditto large grain yellow crystals
5.—La Galea, 100 ditto royal snow-dip lil' crystals

acc., acc. acc.
 Terms, liberal, at sale.

